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AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF Laurie Lockert for the Master of Science in Psychology presented July 30, 1987.

Title: Friendship Between Women: The Influence of Incest.

APPROVED BY MEMBERS OF THE THESIS COMMITTEE:


Janice Haaken, Chairperson


Hugo Maynard


Richard Colman

This study focused on the mother/daughter relationship in father/daughter incest and how that relationship influences women's friendships with other women. Many researchers have concluded that females who were sexually abused by male authority figures, i.e., father, step-father, grandfather, older brother, minister, babysitter, will have impaired relationships with men. Clinicians surmise that the enormous betrayal of trust involved in the incest leads the child to generalize from her experience with one male to all males. Victims express feelings of distrust, fear of intimacy, and fear of personal expression in all male/female relationships. Studies suggest that in families where father/daughter

incest has occurred the relationships between mother and daughter are also impaired. Most often cited is the distant relationship between the mother and daughter. Also discussed is the intense anger the daughter feels toward the mother for not protecting her from the perpetrator's abuse. Betrayal, in the form of the mother's inability to provide protection, often evokes more anger from the daughter than does the father's betrayal.

The hypothesis, that there would be a difference in the intensity of same-sex friendships between incest and non-incest groups, with the non-incest subjects having friendships of greater intensity and more positive quality as determined by their responses as measured by a Friendship survey, was not supported. However, a significant difference between groups was found with regard to subject's assessment of closeness as a child to their mothers. Half of the incest victims reported they did not feel very close to their mothers, in contrast to the non-incest respondents, the majority of whom reported feeling close to their mothers. Also of interest was the finding through a factor analysis that these incest survivors do not appear to clearly differentiate between a best and next closest friend.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN:
THE INFLUENCE OF INCEST

by
LAURIE LOCKERT

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

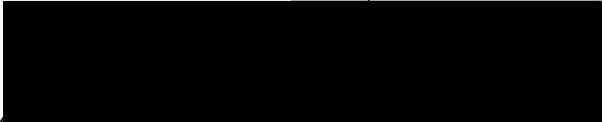
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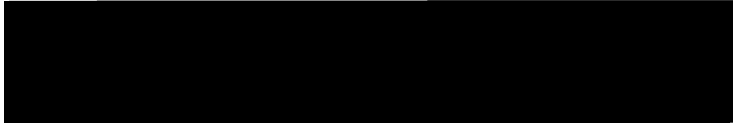
1987

TO THE OFFICE OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH:

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CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

Incest is only one part of the abusive family system that is so prevalent in our society today. Other forms of abusive behavior in violent families includes physical abuse of children and spouses, marital rape, emotional abuse, alcoholism and drug addiction, and increasing incidents of homicide within the family structure (Miller, 1986; Breines & Gordon, 1983).

The effects of the trauma of incestuous child sexual abuse on adult women survivors are well documented in the literature, both academic and popular. Adult women survivors usually exhibit on-going, severe difficulty with self-esteem, intimate relationships, and sexual functioning (Meiselman, 1978; Herman, 1981; Herman, Russell, & Trocki, 1986). These women also appear to run a higher than normal risk for repeated victimization and self-abusive behavior (Carmen, E., Rieker, P.P., & Mills, T., 1984; Herman, 1981). A frequent result is an abusive marriage, with the woman's daughter being victimized by the woman's husband, leading to a multi-generational problem with trust and intimacy.

It appears that if a woman has a history of being incestuously abused, she is at risk of being abused again, in a "different relational context" (Gelinas, 1983). As a mother, the untreated victim is likely to create a childrearing environment that is not conducive to healthy emotional development (Scott & Stone, 1986). Also, as an adult, the incest victim is likely to choose a husband who is dependent and in need of excessive amounts of her caretaking (Gelinas, 1983). Another contributing factor to this situation is the mother's choice of a husband who is prone to violence. Often, both the mother and the daughter are afraid of the husband's threats of violence (Browning & Boatman, 1977; Truesdell, McNeil, & Deschner, 1986), and remain passive in order to survive.

Mothers who have been victims of abuse are more likely to raise daughters who will also be victims (Zeuler & Reposa, 1983).

The long-term effects of living with untreated psychic damage may result in chronic depression and resignation of women who have been victims (Scott & Stone, 1986). According to Herman (1981), the most commonly seen causes of impaired parenting by the mother are depression, alcoholism, or psychosis, or repeated involuntary childbearing. Out of her exhaustion and lack of coping skills, the mother begins to demand parenting by her daughter, creating a situation of confusing role reversal

(Browning & Boatman, 1977). With the untreated traumatic neurosis resulting from her own abuse, the mother is unlikely to notice what is happening to her daughter, preferring to ignore or avoid reminders of her own childhood as much as possible. This will cause a repetition of the incestuous family system, in which her husband is able to sexually abuse one or more of her children.

Estimates of the actual occurrence of incestuous child sexual abuse are difficult to evaluate, not only because of the variety of definitions but also because of the inability to estimate the number of incidents which occur and are not reported. Despite statistics which indicate a continual rise in the number of reported cases, researchers generally concur that most current statistics underestimate the actual occurrence (Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Tsai & Wagner, 1978; Burgess, et al, 1978). In 1968, Yvonne Tormes of the American Humane Association, reported estimates of 832,000 cases of incest in the United States over a fifteen year period. Finkelhor (1979) found in his study of 796 college students (530 females, 266 males) that 19.2% of the women reported being victims of sexual abuse as children (or approximately 1/5th).

Recently, Diana Russell (1983) obtained data from a random sample of 930 adult women in the San Francisco Bay Area and found that 16% of that sample, or one out of six,

had experienced at least one incident of intrafamilial sexual abuse before the age of 18; and 12% had experienced at least one such incident before the age of 14. When both intra- and extrafamilial categories are combined, 38% experienced at least one incident before the age of 14 years. Russell (1983) reports that one in eight girls are incestuously abused by the age of 14 and concludes that at least one out of four female children have experienced sexual abuse before the age of 14, and more than one out of three report having had such an experience by the age of 18.

For the purpose of this study I will use Russell's definitions from her study of incestuous sexual abuse, which is:

Any kind of exploitative sexual contact or attempted sexual contact, that occurred between relatives, no matter how distant the relationship, before the victim turned 18 years old (p. 135, 1983).

When Russell combined the categories of intra- and extrafamilial sexual abuse before the age of 18, the incidence rose to 54% (1983). The terms "incestuous child sexual abuse" and "incestuous sexual abuse" will be used interchangeably. In addition, I will be discussing only male perpetrator/female victim situations; for the clarification of the reader, this will be discussed as father/daughter incest even though it includes all male authority figures.

One of the major conclusions drawn repeatedly in the

literature is that incestuous sexual abuse survivors have difficulty in establishing healthy relationships with men. Some researchers imply that the best indicator of a survivor having resolved the victimization is her ability to form a healthy sexual relationship with a man (Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Finklehor, 1979; Meiselman, 1978). Some women report having a fear and distrust of men in general, as well as believing that what all men want primarily from them is sex (Finklehor, 1979). Others, as concluded by Herman and Hirschman (1977), "overvalued men and kept searching for a relationship with an idealized protector and sexual teacher who would take care of them and tell them what to do."

Although it has been documented that many incestuous sexual abuse survivors tend to sexualize their relationships with others, or that they have difficulty in their sexual relationships with men (Meiselman, 1978; Courtois & Watts, 1982), the issue is a more fundamental one of trust. A child's capacity to trust is easily shattered. Their sense of self and what sex is about is frequently shaped by the sexually abusive experience. The betrayal which is inherent in sexual abuse leads children to discover that someone whom they are dependent on has caused them harm. A common consequence of the betrayal of trust and vulnerability is an impaired ability to make judgements about the trustworthiness of others. This

impaired capacity often makes victims vulnerable to abuse in other arenas of their lives. Trusting in people who are untrustworthy can be very dangerous. At the same time, the inability to trust others is associated with extensive relational difficulties (Russell, 1986).

With the contemporary feminist movement, the research on incestuous sexual abuse began to focus more on analyzing and understanding not only the mother's role as protector, but also the problematic relationship between the incest survivor and her mother. Prior to the feminist movement, the clinical literature focused primarily on the incestuous father, with very little emphasis on the role of the mother (Meiselman, 1978). Often, when the role of the mother was examined, the mother was blamed for not preventing the incest, or for unconsciously "wanting" it to happen (Chesler, 1972).

Early analyses of incestuous families, and especially attempts to understand the mother's behavior, were often simplistic and superficial. Lustig (1966) stated that, "Despite the overt culpability of the fathers, we were impressed with their psychological passivity in the transactions leading to incest. The mother appeared the cornerstone in the pathological family system" (p. 39). Lustig states that the mother is the "key figure" in the incestuous family. Sarles (1975) discussed the passivity of the mother as a contributing factor to the incest, and

felt that it was generally accepted that mothers are to some degree in collusion with the incestuous behavior of the father.

Meiselman (1978) points out the double bind placed on the mother. On the one hand, she is expected by society to fulfill the traditional role of the passive and nurturing female. On the other hand, she is expected to step out of that role and assertively place limits on her husband's behavior. The incestuous family system requires that the acceptable male role be one of aggressiveness and mastery. The father seeks out a child as a sexual partner because she has less experience, is physically weaker, is more likely to be trusting and dependent on adults, and can therefore be more easily coerced, seduced, lured or forced (Rush, 1980). Given this stereotypical patriarchal profile which typifies the incestuous family, it is highly unlikely that the mother could step out of her passive, socially accepted role (Tormes, 1968; Meiselman, 1978). The mother in the profile is seen as acceptable when she exhibits a personality that is yielding, accepting of second-class status, unsure, ambivalent and slightly confused (Rush, 1980).

Frequently, in the literature, the daughter is blamed for the incest. Bender & Blau (1937) blame the daughter for her seductive behavior and her active role in initiating the sexual relationship. Bagley (1969)

concludes that the child willingly enters the sexual relationship with the father, and the child does not seem to have any natural revulsion toward incest. One author even interpreted the daughter's participation in the incest as a mean's to gain revenge on the mother for her rejection (Lustig, 1966).

Herman & Hirschman (1977) present one of the first in-depth feminist analyses to father/daughter incest. They identified the power imbalances between men and women and between adults and children in this society. Women are now giving personal testimony to their experiences of incest, and at the same time are questioning, challenging, and interpreting those experiences from a feminist viewpoint (Rush, 1980). In her book, Butler (1978) questions society's basic attitudes toward sex, the nuclear family, stereotypical role expectations, the acceptability of violence, and the right of women and children to control their own bodies. Prior to the contemporary women's movement, researchers tended to identify individual family members (the father, mother, or child) as the isolated cause of incest. Today's feminist researchers look at incest as a result of a dysfunctional family unit and as a symptom of a patriarchal society.

Recently, the literature has focused more on the importance of the mother/daughter relationship in father-daughter incest. Specifically, researchers are

finding that survivors are having more difficulty expressing their anger and rage towards the mother than towards the perpetrator (Herman & Hirschman, 1977). Some clinicians recommend that therapy should focus on this pivotal issue (Cohen, 1983; Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Tsai & Wagner, 1978). Cohen (1983) interprets that the greater intensity of anger towards the mother is due to the daughter's conflicting feelings toward the mother.

Often, the relationship with the mother constitutes a great source of pain and difficulty. The daughter pathetically clings to her mother, either out of guilt over her intense anger toward her mother or out of longing to finally obtain her mother's nurturance. Feelings toward the father are more clearly defined; therefore, the relationship with him is less confused and painful (p. 160).

In support of the importance of acknowledging the mother/daughter bond, Herman (1983) states that, in working with incestuous families, the restoration of the family "centers on the mother-daughter relationship" (p. 89).

It has been documented that in most families where incest occurs the relationship between mother and daughter is distant and the daughter feels unable to approach her mother for support or protection (Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Butler, 1985). Throughout the incest literature, descriptions of the mother include adjectives such as "weak," "submissive," "uncaring," "passive," and "promiscuous" (Cohen, 1983). As adults, the survivors often describe themselves in negative self-depreciating terms, expressing intense feelings of shame, guilt, and

worthlessness (Herman & Hirschman, 1977).

From a psychoanalytic perspective, the child defends herself against the conscious acknowledgment of her feelings as a response to the experience that her mother did not protect her adequately. The rage she feels toward her mother for this experienced abandonment is a threat to her relationship with her mother in that she risks further abandonment, alienation, and possible recriminations. To preserve what she needs for emotional and material survival, she redirects the rage, disappointment, and criticism of mother's incompetency toward herself. The child thus internalizes the negative feelings and perceives herself as the bad and inadequate person rather than her mother. Zueler and Reposa (1983) state,

Thus, parental behavior that is interpreted as chronically rejecting or persecutory, forces the child, who is unable to change or give up the loved-hated object, to internalize these aspects as a psychological representation which eventually becomes part of the personality structure of the developing individual (p. 101).

One may conclude that just as the survivor generalizes her negative feelings about the male perpetrator to all men, so too she may generalize her negative feelings about her mother and herself to all women. Herman & Hirschman (1977) are among the few authors to state that women's relationships with other women will be disrupted because of the incest experience. They conclude that "the victims' devaluation of themselves and

their mothers' impaired development of supportive friendships with women" (p. 752).

The isolation the child felt within her family creates an inability to form trusting relationships as an adult. The heritage the child brings with her into adult life is a feeling of having been profoundly betrayed by both parents. As a result, the woman expects to be abandoned, as she feels she was abandoned by her mother, or to be exploited, as she was exploited by her father (Herman, 1981). These women will most likely have difficulty attaining rewarding relationships with others, even as they long for the nurturance and care they did not receive as children.

According to Herman's (1981) study of 60 women who had either suffered incest or been seductively approached by their fathers, she found that women who have been incest victims most commonly direct their anger toward women rather than men. "With the exception of those who had become conscious feminists, most of the incest victims seemed to regard all women, including themselves, with contempt" (p. 103).

The literature on women's friendship has suggested that friendships between women retain some of the characteristics of the mother/daughter relationship. In a questionnaire study of 134 high school females who were comparing their relationship with mother and their closest

girlfriend, Gold & Yanof (1985) show that, "Girls' judgements of their mothers' appropriateness as models and affection in the mother/daughter relationship are reliably and positively correlated with intimacy and identification with the girlfriends" (p. 654).

With the contemporary feminist movement, beginning in the United States in the late 1960's and early 1970's, women challenged prior beliefs about themselves and each other, and especially acknowledged their friendships as important as primary emotional ties, not just a way "to waste time until the right man came along" (Gordan, 1979).

Before this activity within the women's movement, the focus of friendship had been primarily on the male experience, rather than the female (Davidson & Packard, 1981; Rubin, 1985; Acker, Barry, & Esseveld, 1981). In their article on feminism and female friends, Acker, Berry, and Esseveld (1981) discussed the failure of current literature and research to detail the importance of female-female friendships,

...especially to the question of the degree of intimacy, sharing of confidences and emotional closeness in these relationships. There are some exceptions, although studies tell us more about the frequency of woman to woman interaction than about the salience and closeness of the relationship (p. 81).

There is substantial literature on women's affilial needs and growing literature on women's networking, however, there still exists a need for more detailed and empirical research in the area of women's friendships.

In a study of 42 female college students by Davidson & Packard (1981), the results indicated that there is therapeutic value for women in both best and slight same-sex friendships with best friendships seen as having more therapeutic value than slight friendships. This is borne out by Armstrong's study (1969) which finds that "intimate friendships are potentially therapeutic," and concludes that friendship creates a stabilizing effect on an individual's mental health. Since a friend is usually the one a person turns to first for help with problems (Armstrong, 1969), if one has difficulty forming friendships, one is left with a distinct handicap in coping with life.

The results of Rubin's (1985) research on friendship, in which she interviewed 300 men and women, show that in general, women have more friendships than men, and that their friendships are more nurturing and intimate. Bell (1981) questioned 141 men and women about friendship, and found that women's friendships are more intimate and more feeling based than the relationships of men.

However, according to the findings of Herman's (1981) interviews with 60 adult women who had experienced some type of incestuous or seductive behavior from their fathers, the incest victim's hostility to women in general usually prevents them from developing supportive female friendships. Consumed with inner confusion, compounded by

their rage, the victims yearn for intimacy and nurturance, but are rarely able to attain a satisfactory friendship with another woman (Herman, 1981).

There has been extensive literature on father/daughter incest which points out the consequences for the victim of the incestuous experience in adult male-female relationships. There is also literature concerning the mother/daughter relationship in the incestuous family. Extensive literature is also available discussing friendships as a general topic. All of these subjects have empirical research to support them; however, there appears to be very little research examining the association or relationship between women's friendships with other women and a history of incestuous experience.

In Gold and Yanof's (1985) study on the relationship between high school females, their mothers, and the girls' closest friends, they suggest that, "The capacity for intimacy--that is, for the mutual love, trust, and loyalty that ideally characterize friendships--depends on satisfactory resolutions of earlier developmental tasks." Given the importance of being able to form supportive friendships (Gold & Yanof, 1985; Rubin, 1985; Davidson & Packard, 1981; Armstrong, 1969), this study will examine the impact of impaired mother/daughter relationships on women's ability to provide a healthy and supportive friendship system for themselves. If father/daughter

relationships that are betrayed, as in sexual exploitation, lead to a distrust of men, do mother/daughter relationships that are betrayed, as in lack of nurturance and protection, lead to a distrust of women?

The hypothesis is that there will be a difference in the intensity of same-sex friendships between incest and non-incest groups, with the non-incest subjects having friendships of greater intensity and more positive quality as determined by their responses to the Friendship Questionnaire.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

PARTICIPANTS

Two hundred and two female participants responded to a questionnaire handed out to undergraduate psychology and sociology classes at Portland State University. Of the respondents, twenty-four identified a history of incestuous sexual abuse (Incest Group); one hundred sixty identified no history of incestuous sexual abuse (Control Group); and, seventeen reported some form of sexual abuse which did not fall into this study's definition of incest. This last group was excluded from the study.

The criterion used for determining if a woman was a victim of incestuous sexual abuse, as opposed to other forms of sexual assault, was the following: If the perpetrator was any person in a caregiving role, either understood (as in family member, relative, step-parent) or implied (as in babysitter, or person entrusted with the care of the child). Inter-rater reliability for sorting subjects, between two independent raters, was 100%.

Participation was voluntary, and subjects were assured of anonymity and confidentiality of their responses. In

some classes, participation was related to a grade in the course to the extent that extra credit was offered by the instructor. Since many of the subjects failed to give their age, it was not possible to obtain a range or mean age for the sample.

MATERIALS

The first two pages of the questionnaire consisted of two parts (Appendix A - Friendship Questions) and was adapted from the section on friendship from the Community Adaptation Schedule developed by Roen & Burnes (1965). (For original, see Appendix A). The intent of the questionnaire and the original survey is to measure differences between groups with respect to frequency of contact and affective intensity of friendships. Some changes were made to the original questionnaire to make it more specific to differences between closest friend and next closest friend. Changes included reducing the number of questions, and changing some questions from plural to singular. The wording was changed in one question, but the question continues to assess affective intensity of the friendship. The friendship survey consisted of ten questions utilizing a six-point Likert scale.

Part I and Part II consisted of the same ten questions on friendship. The difference between the two is that Part

I applies to the subject's closest friend, and Part II to the next closest friend. Subjects were asked to fill out surveys on two friends. Also, on Part II, a question was added (question #11) to the friendship questions. This question concerned the subject's relationship as a child with her mother in an attempt to discover any possible connection between the mother/child relationship and future relationships with women friends.

Part III (see Appendix A - Incest Questions) was intended to gather data regarding the subject's experience with incestuous sexual abuse. One question was intended to identify general awareness of sex abuse and the response categories are yes/no. The second question asked the subject if she was a victim of incestuous sexual abuse. The remaining seven questions were open-ended and asked the subject to describe what happened in the abusive experience.

By having subjects describe the incident(s), it was possible to sort the subjects into the Incest Group and the Control Group, according to the study's definition of incestuous sexual abuse.

In Appendix A is the friendship survey form for the test-retest reliability measure.

Appendix B is a copy of the statement of confidentiality, and resource persons to contact in case of questions.

PROCEDURE

Initially, data was obtained for the test-retest reliability for the friendship scale (Appendix A). Thirty-five undergraduate female volunteers from psychology classes participated in this procedure.

In order to gather subjects for the remainder of the study, permission was obtained from professors to recruit from their classes. Each class was informed that this research project was an effort to understand the dynamics of women's friendships and that it was also a partial fulfillment for the requirements of this author's masters degree in psychology. The questionnaire was handed out to those women willing to participate, and they were asked to fill in completely all the questions and return them at the next class meeting. At the next class meeting, they placed their questionnaires in an envelope which was then sealed in front of the class so that participants were assured of anonymity. Participants were requested not to put their names on the questionnaires. In addition, a cover sheet was on the front of each questionnaire to ensure anonymity of responses when handing in the questionnaires. Participants were informed that if they had difficulty with the questionnaires they were to consult this author or a member of the thesis committee in the Psychology Department for a clinical consultation and/or referral.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The subjects answered each item of the Friendship Scale on a six-point Likert-type response scale (see Appendix A). This was collapsed into a three-point scale for purposes of analysis to avoid the interpretation problems on Chi Square tables with expected values of less than five in a cell. Responses one and two were collapsed into 1, responses three and four into 2, and responses five and six into 3. The recoded responses thus represent a middle score and the two extremes for each item.

The test-retest reliability for the Friendship Scale was based on responses of 35 undergraduate students, all enrolled in psychology courses. The Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient was .89.

Our hypothesis that there would be a difference in the intensity of same-sex friendships between incest and non-incest groups was not supported by the data. However, some interesting results were obtained using Chi Square (χ^2) analysis and factor analysis of individual items on the questionnaires.

A 2x3 χ^2 analysis was performed on the total scores (see Appendix C). There were no differences between

groups for the closest friend (Part I). Two items on next closest friend (Part II) were significant between the two groups. These findings must be interpreted with caution, however, since out of twenty-one tests one might be expected to meet the .05 significance level purely by chance in two cases at $p = .198$. Responses to item #8 (How often do you see or talk with your friend?) indicated that the Incest Group had more contact with their next closest friend than did the Control Group ($\chi^2 6.46$, $df 2$, $p < .04$). (See Table 1). The majority of the Incest Group reported contact with that friend daily to more than once a week; the Control Group reported contact a few times a month to once a month.

TABLE I

CHI² ANALYSIS: NEXT CLOSEST FRIEND, QUESTION #8

Next Best Friend #8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

Incest Control Row					
Response	A	B	Total		
1	15	60	75	Chi ²	: 6.46110
2	6	83	89	D.F.	: 2
3	3	15	18	Significance:	: .0395
Column Total	24	158	182		

Means & Standard Deviations for Incest & Control Groups

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Cases
Incest	2.3750	1.2446	24
Control	2.8671	1.1236	158

More specific information is needed to interpret the results of this analysis. It would be interesting to know if this means that more time is spent with the next closest friend than with the closest friend. This would probably require a questionnaire with more extensive and detail-specific questions. It is interesting to note the results of the factor analysis, discussed in a later section, which indicate that the incest victims do not tend to differentiate clearly between closest and next closest friend. The Control Group shows a much clearer differentiation between friends.

Responses of the two groups to item #11 (How would you

describe your relationship with your mother when you were a child?) were also significant ($\chi^2 10.89$, $df 2$, $p < .004$). (See Table II). The majority of the Incest Group rated themselves as somewhat close to somewhat distant to their mothers, whereas a majority of the Control Group described the relationship as close to very close.

TABLE II

χ^2 ANALYSIS: NEXT CLOSEST FRIEND, QUESTION #11

Next Best Friend. #11. How would you describe your relationship with your mother when you were a child?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	7	97	104
2	12	52	64
3	5	10	15
Column Total	24	159	183

Chi² :10.88462

D.F. : 2

Significance: .0043

Means & Standard Deviations for Incest & Control Groups

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Cases
Incest	3.3333	1.7362	24
Control	2.3648	1.3044	158

The responses of the Incest Group appear to be more extreme. Half of them describe a somewhat close to somewhat distant relationship, and the other half are split between very close and very distant. This finding is consistent with the literature, which indicates that an emotional distance often exists between mothers and

daughters in a family where incest occurs (Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Finkelhor, 1986; Butler, 1985).

A factor analysis was also performed as an exploratory procedure, using the SPSS-X Factor program with oblique rotation. Because of the limitations in applying factor analysis to these data, their results must be regarded as exploratory and hypothesis-forming only.

In order to counter position-habit responses by the participants, the scales of response to some items were reversed. However, in analyzing the data, those scales were flipped so that directionality was the same for all items; that is, a score of 1 (one) was always in the positive or "healthy" direction of the response (See Appendix A).

Items 1, 2, and 9 were designed to assess a component of Intimacy. Items 3, 4, and 10 assess issues of Trust. Items 5, 6, 7, and 8 assess amount of Contact. Item 11 assesses the subject's perceived relationship as a child to her Mother.

Each factor is labeled according to the defining components. In determining which items contribute to identifying that factor, a loading of .50 and above was used as the criterion. These values are marked on the tables with a double asterisk. A single asterisk marks those items with a loading of between .30 and .50 as they still assisted in defining a factor.

Analysis of the Incest Group's responses produced six factors (Refer to Table III for original factor loading and Table IV for interpreted analysis), (see Appendix C for Initial Correlation Maxtrix). Factor 1 is defined most strongly by Intimacy, and, to a lesser degree, by Trust and Contact, with all responses being to closest friend. Factor 2 is defined most strongly by Contact and, to a lesser degree, Trust and Intimacy, and are chiefly responses to next closest friend, but include two items from closest friend. Factor 3 is defined by Intimacy and Trust, and responses are entirely to next closest friend. Factor 4 is defined by Mother and Contact with both closest and next closest friend. Factor 5 is defined chiefly by Contact with additional contributions of Trust and Intimacy, and responses are to closest friend only. Factor 6 is defined primarily by Trust with additions of Contact and Intimacy, and include responses to both closest and next closest friend.

TABLE III

ORIGINAL FACTOR ANALYSIS (INCEST GROUP)

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6
Q1	** .50153	*-.41585	-.09163	.06016	-.13793	.02700
Q2	** .75580	-.22677	-.08842	.05389	-.04595	-.04606
Q3	.10179	-.00539	-.04092	.07815	-.28597	**-.54649
Q4	* .34912	-.18725	.02714	-.24883	**-.50452	.00030
Q5	* .40173	* .42062	-.01996	-.01608	-.28144	*-.44132
Q6	.08440	-.00530	.06107	.03459	**-.89560	.00470
Q7	.01955	.00167	-.03418	* .31471	**-.58819	-.23980
Q8	-.08199	-.03063	-.11577	-.08028	**-.95791	.16779
Q9	* .36099	-.18430	.14228	.08237	*-.30650	*-.33948
Q10	** .57632	-.00692	-.27368	.05191	-.05894	-.08165
R1	-.23963	-.06302	**-.75733	.14163	-.19905	-.16457
R2	-.23077	-.28112	**-.57146	.08842	-.27831	-.20191
R3	.16293	-.05756	**-.74502	-.21360	-.00517	-.02140
R4	-.00543	.11667	.00634	-.06128	.17307	**-.96257
R5	.15501	**-.81268	-.12003	-.19587	-.03202	-.12598
R6	-.08063	**-.88744	.08293	.10863	-.10015	.08649
R7	.16382	-.25584	-.29255	** .64208	.08044	-.27659
R8	.20378	**-.76277	.00302	.14559	-.01485	.16882
R9	.23954	.13848	**-.72245	-.00505	.06959	.17509
R10	.03050	*-.33571	**-.56730	-.18116	-.04554	*-.46002
R11	.01279	.03186	.11944	** .82961	-.00364	.14945

FACTOR CORRELATION MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6
FACTOR 1	1.00000					
FACTOR 2	-.21225	1.00000				
FACTOR 3	-.27009	.27148	1.00000			
FACTOR 4	.00143	-.17039	.03770	1.00000		
FACTOR 5	-.32256	.34474	.25408	-.12037	1.00000	
FACTOR 6	-.25614	.03171	.27453	-.07373	.33516	1.00000

TABLE IV

INTERPRETED FACTOR ANALYSIS (INCEST GROUP)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6
U	Intimacy w/ Trust & Contact	Contact w/ Trust & Intimacy	Intimacy & Trust	Mother & Contact	Contact w/ Trust & Intimacy	Trust w/ Contact & Intimacy
E	BEST	BOTH	NEXT	BOTH	BEST	BOTH
S	FRIEND	FRIENDS	CLOSEST	FRIENDS	FRIEND	FRIENDS
T.						
#						
Q1	+intim.**	-intim.*				
2	+intim.**					
3						-trust**
4	+trust*				-trust**	
5	+contact*	+contact*				-contact*
6					-contact**	
7				+contact*	-contact**	
8					-contact**	
9	+intim.*				-intim.*	-intim.*
10	+trust**					
R1			-intim.**			
2			-intim.**			
3			-trust**			
4						-trust**
5		-contact**				
6		-contact**				
7				+contact**		
8		-contact**				
9			-intim.**			
10		-trust*	-trust**			-trust*
11				+mother**		
N = 24	** .50 and above		* below .50			

The Control Group data yielded only five factors (Refer to Table V for original factor loading and Table VI for interpreted analysis), (see Appendix C for Initial Correlation Matrix). Factor 1 is defined by Trust and Intimacy, and responses are entirely to next closest friend. Factor 2 is defined by Contact with a small addition of Trust, and responses are entirely to closest friend. Factor 3 is defined by Contact, and responses are

entirely to next closest friend. Factor 4 is defined about equally Trust and Intimacy, and responses fall only in the closest friend category. Factor 5, the most weakly defined, includes Intimacy with Contact, and responses are to both closest and next closest friend.

TABLE V

ORIGINAL FACTOR ANALYSIS (CONTROL GROUP)

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
Q1	.11098	-.02446	.00433	**-.81089	.03290
Q2	.26455	-.05389	-.01706	**-.53200	-.02829
Q3	-.00425	* .29752	.09126	**-.59374	-.09752
Q4	.08901	-.13655	.13830	**-.52568	.11239
Q5	.06060	** .71619	.00527	-.02571	-.01224
Q6	.00205	** .94130	-.02948	.03919	-.01832
Q7	-.03328	** .69857	.01417	-.05842	* .32448
Q8	.05638	** .86349	.05944	.05355	-.11753
Q9	-.16268	.13580	.00831	*-.46414	* .47163
Q10	-.00259	.00300	.08055	**-.73527	-.01073
R1	** .81755	.13740	-.08701	-.08258	.07402
R2	** .73019	.09236	.03379	-.22128	.02679
R3	** .55537	-.01328	.25282	.02964	.08660
R4	** .71887	.01131	-.00091	.08557	-.00605
R5	-.00782	-.07165	** .66577	-.06936	.09690
R6	.00172	.00552	** .87981	-.06155	-.10386
R7	.14255	.07735	** .56696	.07607	.24707
R8	-.06267	.07441	** .88917	-.02941	-.08958
R9	.28405	-.01313	.13655	.03973	** .61307
R10	** .71059	-.02746	.05912	-.18342	-.07014
R11	.15086	.01702	-.04578	-.12773	.04732

FACTOR CORRELATION MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
FACTOR 1	1.00000				
FACTOR 2	.16506	1.00000			
FACTOR 3	.25070	.13175	1.00000		
FACTOR 4	-.44667	-.22410	-.26652	1.00000	
FACTOR 5	.27322	.15753	.25832	-.30224	1.00000

TABLE VI

INTERPRETED FACTOR ANALYSIS (CONTROL GROUP)

Q	1	2	3	4	5
U	Trust &	Contact w/	Contact	Trust &	Intimacy
E	Intimacy	Trust	Next	Intimacy	w/Contact
S	NEXT	BEST	NEXT	BEST	BOTH
T.	CLOSEST	FRIEND	CLOSEST	FRIEND	FRIENDS
#	FRIEND		FRIEND		
Q1				-intim.**	
2				-intim.**	
3		+trust*		-trust**	
4				-trust**	
5		+contact**			
6		+contact**			
7		+contact**			+contact*
8		+contact**			
9				-intim.*	+intim.*
10				-trust**	
R1	+intim.**				
2	+intim.**				
3	+trust**				
4	+trust**				
5			+contact**		
6			+contact**		
7			+contact**		
8			+contact**		
9					+intim.**
10	+trust**				
11					

N = 160

** .50 and above

* below .50

A striking difference between groups on the factor analysis is that only the Incest Group has a factor defined by responses to item #11 (How would you describe your relationship to your mother as a child?). Factor 4 for that group is defined as the Mother and Contact factor. It clearly appears that for the Control Group, item 11 does not contribute to the definition of any factor, but Mother is the primary definer of Factor 4 for Incest Group

(.82961). It is also noteworthy that the Incest Group's factor 4 picks up item #7 (In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?) (Contact) for closest (.31471) and next closest (.64208) friend

According to the χ^2 analysis, the Incest Group's responses, as compared to the Control Group, are more extreme in their feelings toward their mothers. According to the factor analysis, the closer the incest victim felt as a child toward her mother, the more willing she is to spend time with her closest and next closest friends. Therefore, is it possible, since the Control Group did not yield the same results, that for incest victims the relationship with the mother (positive or negative) plays a more integral role in their future relationships with other women than for the non-incest group?

In the abusive family structure, if the incest victim perceives, realistically or not, that she is protected and supported by her mother, will she be more likely to maintain future friendships with other women? And, therefore, will the opposite be true, that if she perceives, realistically or not, that she is not protected and supported by her mother, she will not be likely to maintain future friendships with other women? There is some support in the literature that suggests this will be true (Herman, 1981). These data imply that the mother plays a unique role for the incest victims in terms of

their future friendships with women. Further research is needed to clarify and understand this influence.

The Control Group also has a factor (Factor 5 Intimacy with Contact; both friends) in which one defining variable Contact, item #7, (How often when you go out do you go out with your friend?) is associated (.32448) with item #9, (In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?) (Intimacy) for both closest (.47163) and next closest friend (.61307). Thus, for the Control Group, as Contact increases so does the level of Intimacy with both kinds of friends.

Only within the Incest Group, Factor 2 (Contact with Trust and Intimacy; both friends) is there a negative correlation in the closest friend category between Intimacy (-.41585), item #1, (How do you feel toward this friend?) and Contact (.42062), item #5, (Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?). Thus, in contrast to the Control Group, incest survivors are saying that if they have as much contact as they want, then they don't feel very close. So it appears that even if they don't feel very close to their closest friend, they will still maintain contact and if they feel very close then they might decrease contact.

This situation may be similar to what clinicians describe as common in incest survivors' relationships with their mothers. These women typically had contact with

their mothers by virtue of living in the same house or being a part of the same family, and yet they could not trust their mothers to meet their intimate needs for nurturance and safety.

What they seemed to have learned in their families was that people who gave them contact did not give emotional closeness and intimacy, so now, being too close brings up unpleasant memories of not getting what they needed. Therefore, if they begin to feel close to a friend, they may reduce the contact in order to protect themselves.

In looking at the overall patterns of factors for the Incest Group (Table IV) and the Control Group (Table VI), an interesting picture emerges. On the factor analysis one interesting difference between the two groups shows that for the Incest Group no clear distinction appears between responses to closest and next closest friend. That is, three out of the six factors are defined by responses to both kinds of friends. For the Control Group, this is not the case. Only one factor, the weakest one, includes responses to both kinds of friends.

These results indicate that for incest survivors there generally does not appear to be as clear a differentiation as for controls between their closest and next closest friends. Perhaps this is because they have learned that closeness is no guarantee of anything. In fact, they may have been hurt most by those closest and intimate to them.

The Control Group exhibits a clearer differentiation between closest and next closest friend. Perhaps by growing up in a non-abusive family system, these women learned early whom they could trust, and that their trust was substantiated, thus helping them to be more selective in their friendships. And, as one would expect, the degree of trust is higher with a closest friend than a next closest friend. This may also imply that the Control Group subjects were able to reach a degree of intimacy with their closest friend which was unique and so not like other friendships.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

Although my hypothesis was not clearly substantiated in this study, some interesting results, indicating areas for further research, were significant. For incest victims in this study there appears to be a lack of differentiation between closest and next closest friends. The apparent conflict mentioned earlier between Contact and Intimacy may play an important role in this lack of differentiation.

In addition, it also appears that the incest victims in this study express a more extreme range of feelings towards their mothers than does the Control Group. This area of the victim's relationship as a child with her mother requires a great deal more research because women's friendships with each other have been shown in the literature to provide a major life support system, even to the point of being therapeutic (Davidson & Packard, 1981). The inability to create intimate friendships creates isolation in all other facets of a woman's life.

Some problems with this study may be noted. First and foremost, we would expect the results to be more conclusive if there had been a larger number of incest victims. A second issue that arose is that, since this was a college

population and many subjects were freshmen, it is possible that the Contact items may have been falsely interpreted. Many of the women may have left their closest friend when they went away to school, or the friends may have moved away. Thus, other responses may indicate a high degree of closeness, yet minimal, if any, contact.

A third issue concerns the question of relationship with mother. Additional questions were needed to gather more specific information concerning Contact, Trust, and Intimacy with mother in order to be able to draw conclusions regarding the relationship between the victim as a child with the mother and how that might play a part in a woman's ability to form friendships with other women.

Finally, the questionnaire assumed that women in both groups would be able to identify both a closest friend and a next closest friend; it did not take into account the possibility of women who do not have at least two close friends. Also, it was assumed that these friendships were nonsexual. The study assumes all women have friends, which may not be true. The study needed a way to identify those women who feel they have no friends or no close friends. Armstrong (1969) stated that "it may be socially unacceptable to admit, at least on a questionnaire, that one does not have an intimate friend" (p. 140). There is a possibility that the study might yield significantly more interesting results if it focused on incest victims'

ability to create any friendships at all. It is also possible that by examining a larger network of friendships more complex patterns may have emerged.

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APPENDIX A
CLOSEST FRIEND QUESTIONS

PART I: Answer the following questions about a woman you consider to be your closest friend and with whom you have frequent contact in person or by phone.

Age: ____ years. (Give your best guess if you are not exactly sure of her age).

How long you have known her: _____

Beneath each question below you will find responses that range from 1 to 6. For each question, choose the number of the response that best fits you, and circle that number. Please answer every question.

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat Distant	Distant	Very Distant

2. How do you think this friend feels towards you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Distant	Distant	Somewhat Distant	Somewhat Close	Close	Very Close

3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Hardly Ever	Never

4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Anything	Most things	Many things	Some things	Few things	Nothing

5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Very Rarely	Never

6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
None	Hardly Any	1-2 hrs/month	Few Hours/week	Many Hr/week	At least 1 hr/day

7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Hardly Ever	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often

8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	More than once/week	A few times/month	About once/month	Seldom	Never

9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied

10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Definitely Not	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Definitely

APPENDIX A

NEXT CLOSEST FRIEND QUESTIONS

PART II: Answer the following questions about a woman you consider to be your next closest woman friend and with whom you have frequent contact in person or by phone.

Age: _____ years. (Give your best guess if you are not exactly sure of her age).

How long you have known her: _____

Beneath each question below you will find responses that range from 1 to 6. For each question, choose the number of the response that best fits you, and circle that number. Please answer every question.

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat Distant	Distant	Very Distant

2. How do you think this friend feels towards you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Distant	Distant	Somewhat Distant	Somewhat Close	Close	Very Close

3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Hardly Ever	Never

4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Anything	Most things	Many things	Some things	Few things	Nothing

5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Very Rarely	Never

6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
None	Hardly Any	1-2 hrs/month	Few Hours/week	Many Hr/week	At least 1 hr/day

7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Hardly Ever	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often

8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	More than once/week	A few times/month	About once/month	Seldom	Never

9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied

10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Definitely Not	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Definitely

11. How would you describe your relationship with your mother when you were a child?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat Distant	Distant	Very distant

APPENDIX A
INCEST QUESTIONS

PART III.

Did you know that recent studies estimate that approximately 1 in 3 women will have experienced some form of sexual contact or sexual touching by an adult or someone older than her by the time she is 18 years old? It is thought that the incidence of incestuous child sexual abuse is not necessarily increasing, but that more women are speaking out about their experiences and professionals are taking the reports more seriously.

1. Have you ever known anyone who was a victim of child sexual abuse?
(Please circle one) YES NO
2. Have you been a victim of child sexual abuse?
(Please circle one) YES NO
3. If yes, describe how you knew this person(s) (for example: a specific family member, neighbor, babysitter, etc.).
4. What was their sex and approximate age? _____
5. Which of the following describe your experience? Please mark all that apply.
 - ☐ Kissing or fondling
 - ☐ Oral/Genital contact or intercourse
 - ☐ Any attempted sexual contact
 - ☐ Other (please describe) _____
6. About how many times did this happen? _____
7. How old were you when this happened? _____
8. How old were you when this stopped? _____
9. Did you tell anyone about it? _____
If yes, who? What happened?

Thank you very much for your help. If you have questions or concerns regarding this material, please feel free to contact Laurie Lockert or Hugo Maynard in the Psychology Department (229-3923), Portland State University.

APPENDIX A
ORIGINAL FRIENDSHIP QUESTIONS
from Community Adaptation Scale

FRIENDS (TO BE ANSWERED BY EVERYONE)

1. How many personal friends do you have at the present time?

1	2	3	4	5	6
None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More
2. How do you feel toward them?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat	Distant	Very Distant
3. How do you think they feel towards you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Distant	Distant	Somewhat Distant	Somewhat	Close	Very Close
		Distant		Close	
4. Do your friends give you help when you need it?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Hardly Ever	Never
5. What are your feelings toward the friend with whom you spend the most time?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dislike Very Much	Dislike	Dislike Some	Like Some	Like	Like Very Much
6. Do you have as much contact with personal friends as you want?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Very Rarely	Never
7. How much time do you spend with your friends?

1	2	3	4	5	6
None	Hardly Any	One or Two Hours per month	Few Hours per week	Many Hours per week	At least an hour per day
8. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with friends?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Hardly Ever	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
9. In general, what has your social life been like?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Active	Active	Somewhat Active	Somewhat Inactive	Inactive	Very Inactive
10. How often do you see or talk with your friends?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	More Than Once/Week	A Few Times/Month	About Once/Month	Seldom	Never
11. In general, how do you feel about your friendships?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very	Dissatisfied	Somewhat	Somewhat	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
12. In general, do you think your friends consider you a good friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Definitely Not	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Definitely

APPENDIX A

FRIENDSHIP SURVEY: RELIABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Answer the following questions about someone you consider to be your closest friend. Beneath each question you will find responses that range from 1 to 6. For each question, choose the number of the response that best fits you, and circle that number. Please answer every question.

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat Distant	Distant	Very Distant
2. How do you think this friend feels towards you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Distant	Distant	Somewhat Distant	Somewhat Close	Close	Very Close
3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Hardly Ever	Never
4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Anything	Most things	Many things	Some things	Few things	Nothing
5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Very Rarely	Never
6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
None	Hardly Any	1-2 hrs/month	Few Hours/week	Many Hr/week	At least 1 hr/day
7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Never	Hardly Ever	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	More than once/week	A few times/month	About once/month	Seldom	Never
9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Definitely Not	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	Definitely

APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONS: CORRECTED FOR UNIFORM DIRECTIONALITY

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very close	close	somewhat close	somewhat distant	distant	very distant

2. How do you think this friend feels toward you?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very close	close	somewhat close	somewhat distant	distant	very distant

3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very often	often	sometimes	seldom	very rarely	never

4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Anything	Most Things	Many Things	Some things	Few things	Nothing

5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Very Rarely	Never

6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
At least 1 Hr/Day	Many Hours /Week	Few Hours /Week	1-2 Hrs /Month	Hardly Ever	None

7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Hardly Ever	Never

8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	More Than Once/Week	A Few Times /Month	About Once /Month	Seldom	Never

9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Dissatis- fied	Very Dissatisfied

10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Definitely	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Definitely Not

11. How would you describe your relationship with your mother when you were a child?

1	2	3	4	5	6
Very Close	Close	Somewhat Close	Somewhat Distant	Distant	Very Distant

APPENDIX B
INFORMED CONSENT

These forms consist of two surveys and one questionnaire and will be given to several undergraduate classes. The information from these surveys and questionnaire will be used in a study of friendship patterns among women.

Participation is voluntary and will not affect your grade in this class. Responses are to be anonymous. Please do not put your name on any part of this questionnaire.

After completion of this study all data will be destroyed.

It is not expected that volunteers will experience any adverse effects by participating in this study.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this material, please feel free to contact Laurie Lockert or Hugo Maynard in the Psychology Department (229-3923).

APPENDIX C

CHI² ANALYSES FOR CLOSEST FRIEND

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

Incest Control Row				Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
Response	A	B	Total			
1	22	144	166	.00000	1	1.0000
2	2	16	18			
Column Total	24	160	184	.06568	1	.7977

2. How do you think this friend feels toward you?

Incest Control Row				Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
Response	A	B	Total			
1	0	2	2	.36843	2	.8318
2	3	17	20			
3	21	141	162			
Column Total	24	160	186			

3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

Incest Control Row				Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
Response	A	B	Total			
1	21	138	159	.16002	2	.9231
2	3	21	24			
3	0	1	1			
Column Total	24	160	184			

4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

Incest Control Row				Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
Response	A	B	Total			
1	22	140	162	.06217	1	.8031
2	2	20	22			
3	0	0	0	.34418	1	.5574
Column Total	24	160	184			

APPENDIX C (continued)

5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	13	106	119
2	9	48	57
3	2	5	7
Column Total	24	159	183

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
2.32658	2	.3125

6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	3	16	19
2	15	81	96
3	6	63	69
Column Total	24	160	184

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
1.84038	2	.3984

7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

Incest Control Row				Chi ² .31901	d.f. 2	Significance .8526
Response	A	B	Total			
1	5	27	32			
2	11	72	83			
3	8	61	69			
Column Total	24	160	184			

8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	14	100	114
2	8	54	62
3	2	5	7
Column Total	24	169	183

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
1.53969	2	.4631

APPENDIX C (Continued)

9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	0	1	1
2	4	33	37
3	20	126	146
Column Total	24	160	184

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
.36786	2	.8320

10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	0	0	0
2	2	15	17
3	22	145	167
Column Total	24	160	184

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
.00000	1	1.0000
.02700	1	.8695

NEXT CLOSEST FRIEND

1. How do you feel toward this friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	9	98	107
2	15	60	75
3	0	1	1
Column Total	24	159	184

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
5.34866	2	.0690

2. How do you think this friend feels toward you?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	0	1	1
2	15	62	77
3	9	96	105
Column Total	24	159	183

Chi ²	d.f.	Significance
4.79136	2	.0911

APPENDIX C (Continued)

3. How often does your friend give you help when you need it?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	15	98	113
2	8	56	64
3	1	3	4
Column Total	24	157	181

$$\frac{\text{Chi}^2}{.51150} \quad \frac{\text{d.f.}}{2} \quad \frac{\text{Significance}}{.7743}$$

4. What kinds of things can you tell your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	16	106	122
2	8	48	56
3	0	5	5
Column Total	24	159	183

$$\frac{\text{Chi}^2}{.82210} \quad \frac{\text{d.f.}}{2} \quad \frac{\text{Significance}}{.6630}$$

5. Do you have as much contact with your friend as you want?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	13	76	89
2	10	70	80
3	1	13	14
Column Total	24	159	183

$$\frac{\text{Chi}^2}{.63857} \quad \frac{\text{d.f.}}{2} \quad \frac{\text{Significance}}{.7267}$$

6. How much time do you spend with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	4	27	31
2	14	107	121
3	6	24	30
Column Total	24	158	182

$$\frac{\text{Chi}^2}{1.49485} \quad \frac{\text{d.f.}}{2} \quad \frac{\text{Significance}}{.4736}$$

APPENDIX C (Continued)

7. In general, how often when you go out do you go out with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	8	41	49
2	13	86	99
3	3	32	35
Column Total	24	159	183

χ^2	d.f.	Significance
1.07764	2	.5834

8. How often do you see or talk with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	15	60	75
2	6	83	89
3	3	15	18
Column Total	24	158	182

χ^2	d.f.	Significance
6.46110	2	.0395

9. In general, how do you feel about your relationship with your friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	1	13	14
2	8	48	56
3	15	98	113
Column Total	24	159	183

χ^2	d.f.	Significance
.50808	2	.7757

10. In general, do you think your friend considers you a good friend?

Incest Control Row			
Response	A	B	Total
1	0	1	1
2	9	38	47
3	15	120	135
Column Total	24	159	183

χ^2	d.f.	Significance
2.12843	2	.3450

APPENDIX C (Continued)

11. How would you describe your relationship with your mother when you were a child?

Incest Control Row				χ^2	d.f.	Significance
Response	A	B	Total			
1	7	97	104			
2	12	52	64			
3	5	10	15			
Column Total	24	159	183	10.88462	2	.0043

APPENDIX C

Initial Correlation Matrix: Incest Group - Friendship Questions

Correlation Matrix:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Q1	1.00000									
Q2	-.86928	1.00000								
Q3	.43219	-.34141	1.00000							
Q4	.50984	-.54183	.34856	1.00000						
Q5	.20929	-.33975	.56066	.38509	1.00000					
Q6	-.55527	.43864	-.45885	-.56465	-.45173	1.00000				
Q7	-.34473	.39335	-.47478	-.34697	-.44215	.70036	1.00000			
Q8	.45078	-.35609	.45356	.59992	.22211	-.81416	-.63432	1.00000		
Q9	-.44963	.50878	-.55231	-.60722	-.43419	.53757	.53151	-.40023	1.00000	
Q10	-.44632	.67189	-.34794	-.62750	-.44901	.25332	.33407	-.20214	.56254	1.00000

Correlation Matrix:

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11
R1	1.00000										
R2	-.82956	1.00000									
R3	.54286	-.52013	1.00000								
R4	.25052	-.23842	.23099	1.00000							
R5	.36208	-.50301	.50490	-.00598							
R6	-.22679	.42259	-.15807	.20567	-.71619	1.00000					
R7	-.47853	.54215	-.25786	-.24311	-.42654	.33032	1.00000				
R8	.21900	-.32632	.22291	-.22782	.72482	-.81375	-.47644	1.00000			
R9	-.43996	.28374	-.69097	-.01158	-.22218	-.00254	.23698	-.16104	1.00000		
R10	-.71816	.76823	-.71498	-.46667	-.68777	.30762	.52095	-.30906	.48247	1.00000	
R11	-.01269	.02012	-.33419	-.18229	-.17413	-.24701	-.41453	.20121	.13929	.30382	1.00000

APPENDIX C

Initial Correlation Matrix: Control Group Friendship Questions

Correlation Matrix:

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
Q1	1.00000									
Q2	-.65870	1.00000								
Q3	.53803	-.34405	1.00000							
Q4	.57486	-.36499	.41267	1.00000						
Q5	.20167	-.11440	.32429	-.00783	1.00000					
Q6	-.14131	.12328	-.31782	-.00110	-.65494	1.00000				
Q7	-.23685	.13373	-.37169	-.17810	-.56934	.69097	1.00000			
Q8	.09788	-.04323	.33442	.01742	.60939	-.80640	-.58723	1.00000		
Q9	-.51933	.30551	-.37553	-.37340	-.24346	.23322	.41811	-.16264	1.00000	
Q10	-.59144	.48117	-.51421	-.48782	-.17206	.11235	.21192	-.12223	.44544	1.00000

Correlation Matrix:

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11
R1	1.00000										
R2	-.87857	1.00000									
R3	.52939	-.47236	1.00000								
R4	.56079	-.48679	.46804	1.00000							
R5	.14407	-.25610	.32724	.06045	1.00000						
R6	-.17370	.19969	-.33473	-.12587	-.58932	1.00000					
R7	.26818	.25083	-.43240	-.22038	-.51137	.57153	1.00000				
R8	.09020	-.15334	.29383	.11127	.60277	-.78139	-.51412	1.00000			
R9	-.43432	.40501	-.36972	-.32866	-.32820	.27936	.43686	-.26579	1.00000		
R10	-.65315	.70050	-.47370	-.57992	-.16513	.23053	.23828	-.20781	.34674	1.00000	
R11	.14910	-.22801	.14006	.08215	.05279	-.00850	-.10694	.02628	-.17802	-.17322	1.00000